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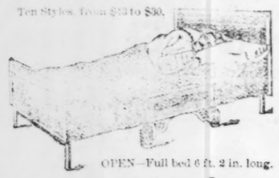

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DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

It is a wonderfully sad and pathetic story that comes from Albany, N. Y., of the mental decline of him who was once one of America's most genial poets, John G. Saxe. Living within a stone's throw of the Capitol, he passes his time in the seclusion of his room, going down in the shadows of a clouded life. A few years ago he was in the prime of health and in the vigor of intellectual and physical powers. But a railroad accident with which he was connected, and from which he emerged with scarcely his life, left his nervous system permanently impaired, and hastened the decay of his mental powers. For two years he has lived a life of seclusion, seeing no one but members of his family, and brooding over the memories of a proud and happy past. A settled melancholy has now come over him, which shuts out all of the sunshine of life, and leaves him brooding in its shadows. From having been one of the most cheerful and merry writers, he is now in the vale of sorrow and deep regret. Few men have been called upon to pass through such sudden and overwhelming changes as have come to him. In addition to his own sufferings he has lost wife and children, and now, without a near friend in the world, he waits sadly the release of his own life. This is a most pathetic ending of a life that had so much comfort and good cheer in it for humanity. Three have been no writers in this country who have surpassed him in classic wit and genial humor, or who have contributed to the language more that was bright, and cheerful, and helpful to the world. His fame was not confined to his own nation, but across the sea he was known as the Thomas Hood of America. Now, after having brought happiness to so many lives, by a sad irony of fortune his own is going out in deep misery and sorrow. He passes hours at a time in silence, dwelling tenderly and regretfully on the past and praying with a longing heart for a release that cannot come too soon.

At least one of the women of the Vanderbilt family is mistress of a trade which places her above the vicissitudes of fortune. It happened in this wise: Some lesson papers were required for a mission school in which she is much interested, and the funds in the treasury were exhausted. Mrs. Vanderbilt took the matter in her own hands, bought a small printing press, and in a remarkably short time turned in the lesson papers—which were, by the way, beautiful specimens of typography—free of all cost to the mission school. Since then she has printed a lot of cards and letter-heads for her favorite charity.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh manufacturer, states that during last year 74,000 more tons of Bessemer steel were produced in the United States than in Great Britain; that more yards of carpet are made each year in Philadelphia and the vicinity than in all England, Wales, and Scotland; that the school libraries alone in this country contain 12,000,000 more books than all the public libraries of Europe combined; and that all the State and city debts of the Union added together, rating them according to valuation of property, do not amount to one-fifth of the city debt of Manchester, England, or to one-tenth of the debt of Birmingham.

Miss Martus, of Savannah, Ga., the daughter of a retired officer of the army, lost her power of speech from an attack of meningitis, soon after the war closed. Her fright during the recent earthquake served to fully restore her voice.

The London *Lancet*, a prominent English medical journal, awaits with somewhat languid interest the result of the discussion of the new scientific proposition that it is just as well to bolt one's food as not. It advises people who are desirous of avoiding dyspepsia in its worst forms to continue in the meantime to chew their food in the old-fashioned way.

It is not generally known that President Lincoln was an inventor, but the first instalment of the Lincoln Life, in the *Century*, contains reduced fac-similes of the drawings in the Patent-Office, on which was obtained a patent for "A. Lincoln's improved manner of buoying vessels." A drawing is also given from the model of the invention. The patent is dated the 22d of May, 1849.

An expert Pittsburg chemist has discovered that a cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, proprionic, prussic and carbolic acids; also, creosote, ammonia, viridine, picoline and sulphureted hydrogen. As there is no report as to tobacco it is left to be inferred that the chemist found none. But, then, it is not every day that one can buy a drug-store outfit, except the bottles, for five cents.

In 1883 the navy of Great Britain consisted of 246 vessels; the German navy consisted of 97 vessels; the French had 56 vessels; Russia in 1885 had a navy of 389 men-of-war, and in 1887 the navy of the United States comprised eighty-seven vessels as follows: Forty-one naval steam vessels, of which but four are not screw propellers; 12 wooden sailing vessels, 19 ironclad vessels, 2 torpedo rams and 13 tugs.

Church-goers in many Maine towns fifty years or more ago, both male and female, used to walk barefoot to church, carrying with them their shoes and stockings which they would put on before going into church. The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* remarks: "A stern economy was observed by the men and women who laid the foundation of Maine's prosperity. That is why we are not obliged to go barefoot now."

During the recent German military manœuvres the novel experiment of employing trained dogs in the transmission of messages on the line of outposts was tried with success. The animals—resembling the well-known species of shepherd dogs—when not in active field service did duty with the field watch and the sentinels, and proved to be of such efficiency in giving the alarm that their use is henceforth to be extended.

Few persons have an idea of the enormous consumption of twine in this country. One of the greatest demands for the article comes from the farmers, who consume thirty-five thousand tons annually upon the self-binding harvesters. Allowing five pounds to the mile, this would be equal to a string long enough to go more than six times around the earth. It takes a length of about three feet of twine to tie a bundle of straw. The farmer sits on his machine, drives alone through the grain field, and without any assistance cuts, bundles, and ties twelve acres of wheat grain per day. The twine must be carefully made, free from swells or nots, or it will not run smoothly through the knotting device of the binder. The average consumption of twine on a binder harvester is two pounds per acre. About twelve hundred feet of twine per acre are required. It costs the farmer about twenty-five cents an acre for his twine.

According to the Washington *Star*, Miss Nellie Nevada Moore, of Swissvale, near Pittsburg, is the chief architect and builder of a handsome little house, in which she lives. Beside that, she wears pantaloons. Her latest success is the erection of a kitchen in the rear of her house. Miss Moore's appearance in male costume in Swissvale no longer attracts unusual attention in that neighborhood. She is greatly pleased at this, because, she says, she adopts the male costume when at work not from whim or eccentricity, but for convenience sake. When shopping or entertaining her friends, Miss Moore, who has a comfortable income, always wears female clothing. Since the first publication of the fact that Miss Moore wears breeches the lady has received many letters from gentlemen in different parts of the country congratulating her on her originality and independence. Some of the letters came from men living in the far West, who desire to correspond with her with a view to matrimony.

There is a new gem in the market, the violane du cap, manufactured in Paris. It seems rather odd that a gem should be manufactured, though imitations are familiar enough, and though modern alchemists have experimented from time to time with carbon and other materials in the hope of making diamonds; but this, albeit an artificial product, is not an imitation. It is unique. Possibly somewhere in the earth, the elements that compose it—silica, aluminum, iron and certain other matters—may exist in the same proportions and in crystallic form, in which case art will have been but a copyist; its natural counterpart, if it exists, has not been discovered, however. An Eastern jeweler showed one the other day of perhaps sixteen carats. It was clear and lustrous and of a deep purple color, stronger than the amethyst, but in a room lighted only one gas its hue was that of carbuncle, a deep and vivid red. In hardness it is seven in the scale that registers the sapphire at nine and the diamond at ten. Its discovery may lead to other experiments in chemical combinations and the development of other gems of equal beauty.

The census of 1880 made it out that 50,155,783 persons inhabited the United States. The increase of population for the ten years previous to the taking of the census had been about three per cent. The increase for the ten years previous to 1870 was a good deal less, the Civil War having so prostrated the country as to make it much less inviting to the immigrant. The Treasury Department's recent statement showing that the increase since 1880 has been 8,200,000 people proves that the tide of incoming residents is as great in proportion as it ever was, and in actual numbers far greater.

A calf was killed and the hide taken off in Zionsville, Penn., in the morning. The skin was taken to Charles Burkhalter's tannery at noon. By evening of the same day Mr. Burkhalter had it all tanned and promptly handed to a shoemaker. By next morning a pair of boots was completed and put on by the owner, so that what was on living flesh of a calf one day was a pair of boots the next. It was, without doubt the quickest tanning on record. Mr. B. is able to tan any sheep skin in fifteen minutes, leaving the wool all on. This is his own invention, and he says there is no other man living that knows how to do it.

The Cracow (Russia) *Czas* describes how the Czar of Russia travels. It announces the Emperor's recent call at Wysoko-Litewsk, and adds: The preceding evening an individual, probably a Nihilist, was in all quietness hanged in the Warsaw citidel. Along the entire length of railway passed by the Czar soldiers were placed at regular intervals, just as with every journey of the Czar. As the train passes the soldiers turn from it, with guns ready for firing, and they are strictly enjoined to shoot any one who approaches the railway embankment after having been challenged three times. The imperial train really consists of three trains—one being for the Czar, one for his baggage, and the third for laborers, who would repair any damage done by an eventual accident. No one knows in which train the Czar travels. It is said, indeed, that he dismounts and changes one train for another during a journey. It is strictly ordered that the windows of all stations passed by the imperial train must be closed and the blinds be drawn down."

Governor West of Utah in his report to the Secretary of the Interior says: "The vigorous enforcement of unpopular laws against the people in the majority here, with a prospect of further and more stringent legislation, does not tend to make them more amiable. Under favorable conditions existing here for such a result, an outbreak of violence might be easily provoked. There is no militia in Utah to appeal to, as there is in other well-organized States, to suppress violence, maintain order, and enforce the laws. Even with the authority to organize a militia, I am of the opinion, with the feeling existing here, a better reliance for the preservation of the public peace will be found in the regular United States troops." Respecting the need of additional legislation the Governor says: "Congress should not adjourn again without providing the necessary laws to bring this people to a realization of the power of the Government. The enactment at the last session of the Edmunds-Tucker bill would have found the terms of a large majority of the elective officers of the Territory about to expire. Since then a general election has been held and new officers elected for a full term. The pending bill should provide for vacating these offices, that the law may become operative and the offices filled in accordance with its provisions."

Some men, remarks a contemporary, would walk through a machine shop and see nothing but lathes, planers, and other machine tools, together with a lot of unfinished castings and pieces of machinery. Such men never improve methods of doing work. They never think of a better way to do a job. They plod along, thinking chiefly of killing time until pay day. Now and then a man comes along who see things differently. No matter what object meets his eye, the sight of it suggests something. Perhaps the object is nothing but a piece of scrap iron lying on a junk heap. No matter, our "observing man" sees the whole of that piece of iron, and it stirs up numberless thoughts and calculations as to how that piece was worn out, and what made it wear in that particular manner, and how it could have been made to wear much longer. Perhaps the observing man finds an awkward tool expensively employed in doing a job in an indifferent manner. Our seeing man realizes in an instant the disadvantages of that particular tool, and at once sets to better the matter. A piece of bent iron, a twisted wire, or some commonplace object often gives the impressive mechanic a clew to some point upon which he has been studying for a long time. These men are the ones who make improvements. They are the kind of men needed, and all men should follow their example of trying to see all there is in everything which comes to view, no matter how insignificant or commonplace it is.

A Layer of Coal.

According to the calculations made by a scientific writer, lately, it requires a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, the estimate being that it would really take a million years to form a coal bed 100 feet thick. The United States has an area of between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles of coal fields, 100,000,000 tons of coal being mined from these fields in one year, or enough to run a ring around the earth at the equator 5½ feet wide and 5½ feet thick, the quantity being sufficient to supply the whole world for a period of 1,500 to 2,000 years.

THE HARVEST.

The thistle sows her airy host
To every breeze that blows;
On every coast the traveler sees
The seed the thistle sows.
Your bars are all an idle boast;
In vain are hedge and wall;
The thistle sows her airy host
To pass beyond them all.

The cup of grain without a care
Is cast to field and plain;
But who is there to reap the yield
On board the flying train?
The sport of mocking earth and air,
Her scattered wealth appears;
For she who sows without a care
Can never bind the ears!

—*Dora Read Goodall, in Independent.*

TIDD'S PROPOSAL.

BY BLAKELY HALL.

"This," said Mr. P. Livingston Tidd yesterday morning as he rose from a restless bed and perched, by way of change, upon the rugged top of his trunk, "this is the eventful day. I'll do it to-day or go down to the river and fall off a pier. The fact is, you know," he continued, sliding down from the trunk and addressing his mirror argumentatively, "I'm beginning to look like a Bowery freak, with all this worry and layin' awake nights, and it might as well be settled. To-day I do it."

It was said boldly, but there was a sheepish look on the haggard face of P. Livingston Tidd as he recalled the many previous occasions on which he had begun the day with a similar resolution and failed utterly to carry it out. He turned from the mirror, fell upon his knees on the floor, and rescued the photograph of a placid-looking young woman from the dust. He looked at it tragically for a moment, and then turned his eyes upward and said morosely:

"Oh! woman, woman, whether—no whither—art thou leadin' me?"

After this outburst he restored the photograph to its infantile easel and prepared himself for breakfast.

Mr. Tidd lived in a boarding house where there were four or five other clerks and salesmen, a retired grocer, two "lady stenographers"—as they styled themselves—a family of children, and a miscellaneous assortment of glum and heartsick relatives of the landlady. The relatives devoted most of their time to accumulating loads of gloom of various degrees of intensity during the day and spending the evening in abusing the landlady on whose bounty they lived.

"Which, when I looks um over," the landlady said confidentially one night to Mr. Tidd at dinner, with a wave of her hand toward the down-cast dependents, "it aint to be wondered at that I gits an occasional jog onto me—"

"Jag," interrupted Mr. Tidd, who was a stickler for correctness in speech.

"I mean jag," said the landlady, blushing deeply at her ignorance of society nomenclature. "Oh, dear, they've all got the doldrums, blue devils, and dumps, an' it ain't surprisin' that I turns at times to gin."

"It ain't, indeed," said Mr. Tidd, politely. And as the landlady had made a confident of him, what more natural than that he should confide in her? Then, as she promptly revealed everything to the disconsolate relatives and they told the others, it was pretty well understood in Mrs. McPherson's boarding house that P. Livingston Tidd, of the lace department of the great dry goods house of Billington, Gash & Co. was in love, and slowly nerving himself up to propose.

A single glance at the unhappy salesman as he stalked to the breakfast table yesterday morning convinced them all that he had not declared himself the night before, and the landlady compassionately added another piece of sugar to his coffee, and skillfully directed the plate of hot wheat cake toward him. This balked the five hungry and alert salesmen on the other side of the table, and a wave of stifled resentment swept over them. The youngest even went so far as to remark in a hoarse whisper to his neighbor that "Tidd's heart might be in a bad way, but when wheat cakes was floatin' around his stummick seemed to git there with both feet, so to speak."

But there is no gainsaying the truth that all the world loves a lover, and before breakfast was over the meagre appetite of the unhappy Tidd had endeared him to the most rabid wheat-cake eater of them all. There was a set look about the mouth and a glassy expression of the eye when the salesman strode out that did not pass unnoticed.

"Which if a certain party don't up and do it to-day," Mrs. McPherson remarked thoughtfully, as she leaned her elbow on the table and tapped her teeth elegantly with a spoon, "I'm very much mistaken; but," with a cutting glance around, "if the word of certain stuffy persons what suffers uncommon hard from low spirits is reliable, I'm mistaken very often."

Meanwhile Mr. P. Livingston Tidd was on his way to "the store," of which he always spoke with such reverential respect. The business of the lace department was in the hands of five young men, at the head of whom Mr. Tidd easily held his position by virtue of experience, untiring industry, and a salary of $18 a week. The man who was nominally in charge of the department had recently shown such skill in selecting dress goods for importation that his services were being utilized in that direction, while Mr. Tidd did all the work with his accustomed energy. After this had been going on for some months it chanced to come to the ears of the firm, and Mr. Billington and Mr. Gash fell to discussing it just before luncheon yesterday.

"Do you know anything about this Gidd, Fidd, Bidd—what the deuce is his name!—chap, Billington?" asked Gash.

"Very little, except that he's a most efficient young man," said the dignified Billington, "and has been faithful to our interests for many years—came to us as a lad, if I remember rightly."

"Well, suppose we move him up a peg, eh?"

Billington, who is frequently referred to in the trade papers as the "Dry Goods King," sent for Mr. Tidd at once, and took his place before the cheerful grate fire by the side of Gash, who is a member of a dozen clubs, has a villa at Seabright, and comes to town in his own yacht every day.

When Mr. P. Livingston Tidd, having hastily changed his office coat and brushed his hair, found himself in the famous inner office and face to face with two of the greatest lights in the dry goods world, his breath came hard, his lips grew dry, and he felt a very great desire to steal away.

"We have sent for you, Mr. Tidd," said the dignified Billington, as a kindly light shone from his shrewd gray eye, "to say that we have decided, in view of your long and devoted service to us, to give you complete charge of the lace department."

"At a salary, my boy," said Gash, clapping his hand on the shoulder of the honest clerk, whose lip was quivering like a child's, "of two thousand a year, which I don't mind telling you, is much more than either Billington or I earned when we were your age."

They stood there looking at the salesman with all the kindness in the world, but he could not speak. He had hoped to be promoted five years hence, perhaps, but to have it come so suddenly and now, and to find the two great bugbears of the house such kindly and cordial men, was a little too much for him. He blindly put out his hand and the two millionaires shook it warmly, and then Mr. Tidd went back to his laces mistily.

The partners stood side by side for a long while without speaking, and then Gash said to Billington:

"It's a great many years, David, since you and I were abashed in the presence of the head of the firm, eh? Somehow I feel as though we'd done a good deed this morning, though I can't tell exactly how. Shall we go to lunch now?"

After the arm of the fortunate salesman had been duly shaken by his fellows, Mr. Tidd felt sufficiently composed to write and send the following note to his bosom friend in the well known glove house of Bing, Flamme & Johnsing, further up Broadway:

Dr Billy: B. & G. just called yrs truly into the office and put me in charge of laces—$2,000 per. Gr't surprise. Now I'll do it sure. Meet me at lunch at 1 o'clk. P. L. T.

P. S.—B. & G. acted like trumps.

Mr. Tidd was already in the restaurant when Billy Van Klick strode in with the wealth of cuff and haughty mien of the masher of repute. He was a notable man. A casual and ignorant observer might have put him down at first glance for a narrow-chested young person, endowed with a striking amplitude of hands and feet and a thwarted-looking moustache.

In seeking the advice of such a man as this Mr. P. Livingston Tidd felt that he could not go astray. After they had finished their luncheon, and Mr. Van Klick was reveling in the turgid delicacies of plum pudding with hard sauce, Mr. Tidd—who could not eat a mouthful—said:

"And now, Billy, having finished business, let's turn to a softer subject. I feel that the hour can no longer be delayed. My bed feels as if 'twas filled with tin kettles; I can't lie still a minute; and as for eating—it's a burlesque."

"Is that new 42-dollar-broad-ribbed-diagonal cutaway suit of yours home from the tailor's?" asked the pride of Bing, Flamme & Jonsing, looking shrewdly over his pudding spoon.

"Came las' night. But somehow I don't care for clothes now, Bill,"

"Go eat a brick!" said Mr. Van Klick with immense contempt. "How you gointer win a girl without clothes! You want to put on that suit an—an—yes, overgaiters."

"What!" cried Tidd. "Oh, I say, that's coming it too strong."

"Overgaiters," repeated Van Klick, firmly, "a plug hat—I've got a clipper that you can have, size, six and three-eighths—and a red rose. What a woman can't stand up against to save her soul." said the speaker impressively, drawing on his profound experience in matters of the heart, "is style. Be toney and you're a winner."

Then Mr. Van Klick made a draft of a note which the lover, who was becoming maudlin as the night grew near, tremblingly copied and sent to the address of the placid-faced young woman. She was thus informed that Mr. Tidd had been elevated in business to a place of great importance; that his income had been doubled; that he yearned for companionship and found a single existence hollow, and that he would call that evening at eight. Having despatched the note, Mr. Tidd went about his duties so flustered, agitated, and perturbed that he hadn't the faintest of notions where he was. About six o'clock he dashed nervously up town in his office coat, entered the wrong room in Mrs. McPherson's, sang a hymn with turbulent vehemence, whistled with a species of breathless frenzy, refused to go to dinner in a voice of savage irritability, and when Billy Van Klick arrived with the overgaiters, red rose, and plug hat, he was received with cold disdain. Mr. Tidd had decided not to go forth that night, and he would not trouble Mr. Van Klick to remain. Thereupon Mr. Van Klick bowed coldly, and was about to withdraw when his friend seized him in his clammy hands and begged him with hysterical ardor not to desert him in his hour of need. Mr. Van Klick considered a moment, and then, lighting a cigar and peeling off his coat, he went to work to induce the gulping P. Livingston Tidd to array himself in the finery at hand.

At precisely eight o'clock a wobegone and pitiful-looking man stood at the door of the placid-faced maiden with his hat awry and a pair of white overgaiters on feet that toed in.

"Now mind what I say," said Billy Van Klick, clutching the lover's arm with one hand and the bell with the other, and speaking in a peremptory voice. "Be sure and do the elegant: pull down your cuffs and put on an easy smile, an' toss off a few jokes. Then take a little flyer into poetry, and if she shows a strong list t'leward jam her up into the wind an' keep her there. After this take her hand in yours and tell her the hull racket."

With a reassuring squeeze of the arm the faithful friend gave the bell a mighty jerk, scudded down the steps, and took up a commanding position on a fire plug across the street.

There was the bustle of retreating footsteps in the passage and the door was thrown open by one of the six sisters of the beloved of P. Livingston Tidd's soul. She smiled a cheerful welcome, and asked him if he was well, and said that Minnie would be down in a minute. The mouth of Tidd opened and his head shook, but he could not utter a word. He stood as though rooted to the spot until a Voice which floated gently through the darkness from across the street said:

"Go in, you chump."

He started, took off the shining hat, dropped it as he crossed the threshold, stumbled against it, and sent it spinning down the passage.

"Merciful heavens!" said the Voice, plaintively, "go light on that hat, will you?"

Then the door closed and Mr. Tidd wandered into the parlor and wished that he were dead. Shortly after that the girl with the placid face, and she had, too, a plump figure, a pretty hand, and a kind heart, came timidly in, and the six sisters arranged themselves on the stairs while the fat mother of the family sat on the top step and cried with the keenest enjoyment. There was an awful hush. Mr. Tidd stepped on his feet, and found his hands of measureless size. He had renounced the hat forever, but he still carried the cane as though it weighed a thousand pounds, and might rise if not watched and smite him at any moment. Minnie asked him in a trembling little voice, as she sat on the edge of her chair, with her eyes very wide open and her little hands interlocked, if the weather was warmer or colder, and he answered something that sounded like "Quite so," but it might have been anything else. What the deuce was the matter with that cane? it began to wobble, and the unhappy Tidd became miserably conscious that it would get away from him in spite of his efforts. He clutched at it wildly, but it eluded him and fell to the floor. With a gasp he leaned down to pick it up, and as he did so he glanced at the little maiden who sat so near him. Her eyes shone with such gentle sympathy and love that the poor fellow sank on his knees, put his arms around her waist, and hid his face in her neck, while she timorously stroked his hair. And so the deed was done.—*New York Sun.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

No dictionary in our language gives the common word dynamo, meaning the machine that generates electric power. The dynamo machine is the practical application of a principle discovered in 1866 by C. Werner Siemens, at Berlin.

In France electricity has been very successfully applied to quieting restive and vicious horses while being shod. The arrangement comprises simply an induction coil, a dry battery and a device for giving a shock of graduated intensity.

A list of over forty new chemical elements, whose discovery has been announced by eminent chemists since 1877, has been prepared by Prof. H. C. Bolton. Nine of the supposed new elementr have been detected this year by Crookes.

A European horticulturist affirms that washing before cooking impairs the flavor of vegetables. Dirt should be removed with a cloth or brush, or, if washing cannot be avoided, it should be postponed until the moment before cooking is commenced.

The fraudulent weighing of silk goods by means of the bichloride of tin is said to be constantly increasing. An increase in weight of from 100 to 120 per cent. is obtained by this means. The silk manufacturers of America do not, it is asserted, resort to this dishonest trick.

The number of glaciers of the Alps is 1,155, according to Pro essor Heim. Of these France has 144, Italy 78, Switzerland 471, and Austria 462. Their total superficial area is between 500 and 1,000 square miles. The longest is the Aletsch glacier in Austria, measuring over nine miles, and 24 have a greater length than four miles and a half.

In the latitude of New York, Professor P. D. Fenholtow has found the proportion of water in trees and shrubs to vary according to these general laws: 1. The water in woody plants is not constant for all seasons, and depends on conditions of growth. 2. It is in greatest amount late in May or early in June, and least in January. 3. It is greatest in proportion in the sap wood; least in that which is older. 4. When plants grow most rapidly they have most water.

Ballistics, or the science of projectiles, is to be studied with the aid of photography. In the interest of the German admiralty, Krupp, the cannon-founder of Essen, is to employ an expert to photograph projectiles in transit. the recoil of gun carriages, the penetration of armor plates by projectiles, and similar phases in artillery practice. As projectiles have an average velocity of 1,500 feet per second, the obstacles to be overcome in obtaining satisfactory photographs are very great, necessitating the most delicate apparatus and the most skillful manipulation.

It was first observed by Halley that the time of the moon's revolutions round the earth has for several thousand years been decreasing, or her velocity has been increasing. This phenomenon remained for a considerable time inexplicable; at last Laplace, in 1787, discovered the cause in the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit, which has been on the decrease since about 12,000 years B. C. Since that time the moon has been gradually coming nearer to the earth; and this will go on till 36,900 years after Christ, when the eccentricity of the earth's orbit will begin again to increase.

To Please the Ladies.

The women of the United States seem especially gratified at the compliment paid their sex by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in selecting the vignet of Martha Washington to adorn the new one-dollar silver certificates. Mr. Graves has received a large number of congratulatory letters from the friends of the women's movement all over the country; but the present Superintendent deserves only the credit of selection, for, as a matter of fact, neither the vignet of Martha Washington nor that of General Grant, which is on the five-dollar notes, has been engraved expressly for this purpose. They were chosen during the administration of Casilear in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and have been waiting for years to be used. At that time it was the custom, in order to maintain the high standard of Government work, to prevent the banknote companies from obtaining the Government's best engravers. The cut of Martha Washington cost $800 to engrave, and is one of the best portraits of that lady extant. The vignet of General Grant is a side view, and is the only portrait of that hero, so far as known, with a side view. It is greatly liked by his war friends, for it resembles him at his best, when he had just returned from the war.

Chinese Ancestral Tablets.

The believer in Confucianism has many curious ideas. In almost any Chinese residence will be found an ancestral tablet, and sometimes these or their imitations are offered for sale in the shops of the city. The tablet is known as the Shin Chu, or home of the spirit; and, as a rule, is made of wood, about a foot in height and three inches wide—generally some fragrant wood is employed, and owing to the rich ornamentation in the way of carving, the tablet is made up of three pieces—a solid pedestal and two upright sections. The back often contains a niche, in which are placed pieces of paper bearing the names of ancestors. Before this prayers are offered daily, incense burned, etc.; the prayers not being as one might suppose for the dead, but being appeals made to them, the belief being that every man has three souls, which at death have different duties—one goes to heaven, another remains in the grave with the body, while the third takes up its abode in the ancestral tablet, and to this the prayers are offered, and the belief has the satisfaction of knowing that his ancestors become gods, no matter what their station on earth.—*San Francisco Call.*

FRIENDSHIP.

Like music heard on the still water,
Like pines when the wind passeth by,
Like pearls in the depth of the ocean,
Like stars that enamel the sky,
Like June and the odor of roses,
Like dew and the freshness of morn,
Like sunshine that kisses the clover,
Like tassels of silk on the corn,
Like notes of the thrush in the woodland,
Like brooks where the violets grow,
Like rainbows that reach the blue heavens,
Like clouds when the sun dippeth low,
Like dreams of Acadian pleasures,
Like colors that gratefully blend,
Like everything breathing of pureness—
Like these is the love of a friend.

—*Josephine Canning, in Good Housekeeping.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

When a woman "knits her brows" it is probably because she is out of yarn.—*Lowell Courier.*

An artist once painted the picture of a gun so naturally that it went off—the Sheriff took it.—*Puck.*

"I'll just give you a few points" remarked the paper of pins as the man sat on it.—*Merchant Traveler.*

There was a time when a man thought twice before marrying. Now he thinks three times after marrying.—*Detroit Free Press.*

General Lew Wallace says that when he is traveling he "writes on the cars." Next he'll take to whittling them with his penknife.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Fogg says that when he asked the future Mrs. F. for her hand he had no idea it was going to cost him so much to keep it in gloves.—*Boston Transcript.*

Drummer (just arrived)—"Is this a real wide-awake town?" Hotel Keeper—"You bet it is! Wait till you hear the cats to-night."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Oysters have only been an article of diet for a hundred years, says an authority. We know better than that. Why, the joke about the church fair oyster is over 1,000 years old if it is a day.—*Graphic.*

"The loss of my husband completely unnerved me," said a lady to a neighbor who had been recently afflicted herself. "Yes, dear, and the loss of my husband completely unmanned me."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"You know something about music, don't you, Joggins?" "A little, Snooper." "Then what does this paper mean when it speaks of the higher kinds of music?" "Just mean upper attic, I think."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

A magazine writer asks: "What is true joy?" True joy is what a woman feels when a committee at a country fair declares that her crazy quilt is prettier than all the assembled crazy quilts of her neighbors.—*Baltimore American.*

She—"Sir, you must not kiss me." He—"Just one." She—"Stop, sir, or I shall call for assistance." He (going)—"Oh, very well. Pardon me." She (detaining him)—"At the same time I am sure there is no one within hearing."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Military discipline at West Point is so strict that a be tle may crawl down a private's back when he is in the ranks, and he must not indulge in the slightest evidence of perturbat on. He must simply hope that the beetle will crawl up again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A contemporary says: "We consumed much more pig iron the first six months of this year than during the corresponding period of last year." Whatever may be said about our esteemed contemporary's taste, nothing can justly be urged against his digestion.—*Graphic.*

When you tell her she's the sweetest,
The prettiest and neatest
Maid you've met and that the ground she
walks on you adore,
If you hear her murmur "rats!"
Then be very sure that that's
A sign that she's no neophyte but has been
there before.

—*Boston Courier.*

Boarded by an Eagle in Midocean.

When the steamship Polaria of the Union Direct Hamburg line, which arrived on Tuesday, was eight days out and nearly in mid ocean, First Mate Traulsen was hit on the head by something and knocked nearly off the bridge, on which he stood smoking his pipe. He thought at first that some part of the rigging had been blown loose, but a big bird came fluttering down on the deck exhausted. He ran down and seized the bird, which proved to be a large eagle of a kind seldom caught. The bird was so exhausted that it was easily captured. Traulsen tied the bird to the deck and gave it a piece of raw meat. This the bird devoured as though it had had nothing to eat for several days. The voracity of the bird indicated that it would be an expensive boarder, but the Polaria, like other merchant vessels, carries a good many rats, and the sailors were set to catching them. A big fellow was thrown down in front of the eagle, which caught it and broke its neck before it had time to sniff. The eagle stripped off the flesh, and in five minutes not a bone was left. The bird ate all the rats the sailors could catch that day. The ship carpenter soon rigged up a neat and comfortable cage, and the eagle was put into it. The eagle is a beautiful bird, delicately speckled with brown and white feathers. Its head is small, but its eyes are large, and in the dark they glow like balls of fire. When the mate puts his hand in, it stands up straight, opens its crooked bills, and hisses like an owl. Now that the bird's appetite after the long fast in midocean has been satisfied, it eats only four rats a day. Traulsen says he will take it back to Hamburg.—*New York Sun.*

Fishing with Bottles.

Why, they know of no other way to fish up at Lake Villa, near the Wisconsin line. I'll tell you how it's done. The natives up there buy a bottle of whisky and drink the contents. Then they put the cork back in the bottle, fasten about five feet of line around the neck, and bait the hook with a minnow. When they reach deep water they throw the bottle away from the boat and wait for results. Of course the bottle is as buoyant as a cork, and the action of the waves has the effect of keeping the bait in a constant state of agitation. By and by Brer Pickerel comes along and snaps at the oscillating minnow. The hook catches him before he knows it, and then the bottle begins to scoot under water or scud along on the surface. The natives in the boat may be playing seven-up or whisky poker, but the minute the bottle begins to skip they drop everything and begin to pull out for the flask as though a s

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1886.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fourth volume on January 1st, 1886.
Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—President's message next week.

—Weather extremely cold in the West.

—President Cleveland is confined to his room with rheumatism.

—The Navy Department is having constructed cruisers and gunboats.

—Two hundred and sixty men were recently discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard.

—Dec. 3rd, destructive storms on the N. W. lakes, and wrecks on the North Atlantic coast.

—In Brenham, Texas, three negro murderers were taken from jail by an armed mob and hung to a tree.

—Ex-Governor Jarvis, Minister to Brazil and lady, arrived in New York Sunday, on their way home.

— More earthquake shocks in Charleston, Summerville, and other places, last Thursday. No damage.

—Over fifty-two million bushels of wheat were sold on the New York Produce Exchange Friday and Saturday.

—An explosion took place in the Lemore Colliery, Durham, England, yesterday, which resulted in the instant death of thirty men.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, has arrived in New York from Europe. He will deliver a series of lectures in some of the principal cities.

—The Raleigh *News and Observer* says Capt. E. J. Parrish, of Durham, has purchased from Z. I. Lyon & Co., the smoking tobacco trade mark "Pride of Durham," at $150,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—In the case of the National Soldiers' Home against General Butler, the jury today found a verdict for $16,537 against Gen. Butler.

—Deep snows all over the country. In the Western part of the State it is reported to be from 20 to 24 inches deep. It is said to be something like the storm of 1857.

Snow here about six inches deep.

—The abstracts of taxables received at the office of the State Auditor from all the counties, giving the value of real estate and personal property, show a total of $220,000,000—an increase of $6,000,000 over last year.—*Landmark.*

—Eight negroes, part of the crew of the river steamer, Mattie Bell, who had been exposed to the recent storm, have arrived in St. Louis with badly frozen hands, feet and faces. Four of them will lose their hands and feet.

—The action of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in levying a special assessment of 25 cents upon all members of the order is not favorably received in Chicago. Many local assemblies say they will not pay it.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry died at his home in Greenville to-day. He was always a leader of the Union party in South Carolina, was appointed provisional Governor by Andrew Johnson in 1865, and possessed the confidence of the people of the State. He was the father of Congressman Perry.

—On Saturday night last, at half past 7 o'clock, the Greensboro jail was discovered to be on fire on the first floor, a sill having caught from the furnace. Luckily it was discovered in time and put out. There are 38 prisoners in the jail.—*Greensboro Workman.*

—The Methodist Conference which assembled in Reidsville last week, adjourned Monday night after a very interesting session. It was largely attended, there being some four or five hundred clerical and lay delegates present. The trial of Dr. Bagwell, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church in Winston, lasted several days, and finally resulted in his conviction and expulsion.—*Progressive Farmer.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of National Bank notes outstanding $299,016,871, being a decrease during the last month of $2,216,047 and during the last year of $18,130,248. The increase in the deposits of legal tender notes during the last month has been $6,967,106 and the increase since December 1st, 1885, $46,165,940.

The Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. John Clark, clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed and caused to be printed an unofficial list of members of the House for the Fiftieth Congress. He classifies them as 168 democrats, 152 republicans and 4 Independents, with one vacancy (Rhode Island) to be filled, probably by a republican.

One hundred and ninety-five of the members are old members, being 10 more than the number of old members in the present congress. Of the old members 100 are democrats and 95 republicans.

If the independents divide, as they are expected to do, equally between the two sides, it will give the democrats a majority of 14 in a full house.

Death of a Prominent Virginia Editor.

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4.—Col. J. Richard Lewellen, editor of the Danville *Daily Register*, and one of the oldest and most prominent editors in the State died here this morning at the age of 64 years. He has been identified with the Virginia press from early manhood, aided in establishing the Norfolk *Landmark*, *The Virginian*, and *Ledger and Inkex* in Petersburg, served through the Mexican war, and was a Colonel in the Confederate service during the late war.

The National Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of November to be $3,005,249.57; cash in the treasury, $439,023,740.59; gold certificates outstanding, $90,502,633; silver certificates outstanding, $105,519,817; certificates of deposit outstanding, $7,025,000; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed), $8,375,934.

The Baptists in North Carolina.

In 1784 there were 42 churches, 47 ministers and 3,776 members. In 1812 there were 204 churches, 117 ministers and 12,567 members. In 1832 there were 332 churches, 211 ministers and 41,674 members. In 1851 there were 599 churches, 347 ministers and 41,674 members. In 1860 there were 692 churches, 374 ministers and 59,778 members. In 1876 there were 1,442 churches, 793 ministers and 137,000 members. In 1880 there were 77 associations, 1,905 churches and 172,951 members. In 1883 they numbered 206,691 members. The Baptist Almanac gives these statistics for 1886: 89 associations, 2,305 churches and 225,322 members. This estimate includes only Missionary Baptists, but it does embrace the colored churches, which number a few more members than the whites—the exact figures being: total colored members, 112,846; total white, 112,476. The denomination has doubled its numbers about every twenty years.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December is indeed an elegant Christmas number. The fine oil picture, "Sledding," represents a snow scene in the time of the French Directory. It is a work of art worth several times the cost of the Magazine. The beautiful photo-engraving, "The Holy Mother," is exquisitely done, and appeals to every heart at this Christmas-tide. "Across the Continent," by Jennie June, is profusely illustrated, the name of the author being enough to recommend it, as her graphic pen produces nothing but what is good. Demorest's Monthly is fortunate in having such an editress, for under her direction a magazine is produced that no lady can afford to be without, for it certainly contains the essentials of all others, being eminently a family magazine from which any lady can get all the information she may require on any subject, even to all the patterns she may wish to use during the year, as each number contains an order entitling the holder to a selection of any pattern in that number and in any size manufactured. This is the biggest $2 worth that can be found. The publisher is W. Jennings Demorest, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 3.—At to-day's session of the convention of the State delegates to arrange for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the federal constitution, the programme for the celebration was finally adopted as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be an oration and poem in commemoration of the signing of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That there be a military display in which the United States shall be invited to be represented by each branch of its military and naval services, and the several States and Territories, and District of Columbia by their militia and volunteer service, and that the President be requested to designate officers to command the same,

SEC. 3. That there be an industrial procession display.

SEC. 4. That invitations to participate in the celebration be extended to the President of the United States and his cabinet. Federal Judiciary, Congress and Representatives of all departments of the National Government; to the Governors of each State and Territory; to the Judiciary and Legislatures of the same; and Representatives of the several departments thereof; to Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to the various civic organizations and associations of the Union, and that resident Representatives of foreign Governments having friendly relations with the United States be invited to be present.

SEC. 5. Erection of a sitable memorial in the city of Philadelphia, commemorative of the signing and adoption of the constitution and of the progress of the nation since that period. An address to the people prepared by Mr. Lodge was adopted and will be issued with the programme.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the aid and co-operation of Congress in celebrating and calling upon those States and Territories, not yet represented to send delegates to commission as early as possible.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles $1.

—Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means failed.

CLUVERIUS' STATEMENT.

Explains Himself to the World.

THE ACCUSED MURDERER OF LILLIAN MADISON WRITES HIS CASE—SAYS HIS HANDS ARE CLEAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The case of Cluverius grows more and more interesting. It is understoood that he has written the following statement:

Statement of my movements in Richmond during the day and night of March 13th, 1885: I left the Davis house about 9 o'clock in the morning and went on Main street, saw Mr. H. R. Pollard, and after about five or ten minutes talk with him, I went to Morgenterns, on Broad street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to get breakfast. I came back to Ninth and Bank streets, a little after 10 o'clock (see McGinnis) and went to Bankrupt court office, met a gentleman I did not know, who told me the clerk was not in. I went then up to the State Library, as the most convenient place to get a city directory. To-day, if I could find the address of 2 gentlemen, William Wood and R. B. Baker, who had an interest in a tract of land in my county, that a Mr. Bray wanted to buy, he thinking they lived here. Coming out on the steps of the capitol, had a casual conversation with one of the guards, who told me of Gov. Cameron losing a horse a short time before, etc., etc., this was about 11 o'clock; went from there to Gregg's shoe store on Eighth and Main streets to get a pair of shoes for my aunt (See Henly). Carried the shoes to my room at the Davis House; got there about 11:30 o'clock; went to my room, put the shoes in my satchel; afterwards came to the reading room; stayed there awhile; wrote a check on the Planters Bank for $2, the amount of my bill at the Davis House; left about 12 o'clock; went to the bank and got the money; (see Spencer and Al); went from there to Bankrupt Court again; this time saw porter, who told me that the clerk was sick; that he had

THE OFFICE KEY,

but knew nothing about the papers. I went to the money order department at the postoffice about 12:15 to see if I could get a money order to Ayletts; had to wait for two persons before me to get through; then examined the books; found Ayletts was not a money order office. As I was leaving the office, between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, I met and spoke to Mr. B. W. Henley; I went from there to Lumsden & Co's, jewelers, between 8th and 9th streets on Main, to call for a breat-pin I brought over for Mrs. Dr. J. E. Bland, and left there to have fixed. Coming back I met a college mate, M. B. Harrison, attorney at law, about 1 o'clock, near the corner of 11th and Main Sts; went together into Shaven's, corner 11th and Main, had glass of mineral water and a smoke; stayed there near half an hour or about, talking over college days, etc.; parting there. I went to a restaurant, next to the *Dispatch* office; there I met Mr. Lipscomb, of King William county, in company with Dr. Whitting, of West Point. There I got dinner, left there between 1:30 and 2 o'clock; went to Dime museum, where I saw Mr. T. P. Bagby; left there about 2 or 2:30, at the close of the performance; went up Seventh street, about Broad, to a barber shop (used to be

OLIVER & ROBINSON)

got a shave; coming back, bought a copy of the *State* in the street, came to Davis', went in the reading room, read that, also New York papers there, went to my room, brushed my hair, etc. Came down, got supper and left there about 8 o'clock; went up to Ford's Hotel to see him, as he was looking after the same papers in the Bankrupt Court that I was. He was not stopping there. I went to the

ST. CLAIR HOTEL

to find him, knowing that he had stopped at both of these hotels while in the Legislature; not finding him, I went around to the dime museum; got there after the performance had commenced, and stayed until the close; I was passing out in the crowd; saw Mr. Bernard Henly with another man; I spoke to Mr. Henly, but did not shake hands, my attention being called just then to the falling of a little child in the crowd; I went from there to Morganstern; had oysters, etc., also a box of fried oysters fixed up for lunch next morning; came back to the Davis House between 11:30 and 12, eat an apple with Mr. Davis, paid my bill, went to bed; was called after five o'clock in the morning; left the hotel for the depot (about Twenty fifth and Canal street) about 6 a. m.; there met Capt. A. Bagby, Dr. Whitney and others and left the city with them about 7 o'clock.

This is a statement of my movements during the day and night of the 13th of March, 1886. With the people that I saw, I am willing to stand on it in time and eternity, for believing that if some day, be it early or be it late, I must stand before the judgment throne of Almighty God, I can say that my hands are clean and my conscience is clear.

[Signed.] THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS.

In addition to the above statement Cluverius has prepared a lengthy statement which was described to-night by a reporter as a legal review of the evidence in the case. Popular prejudice was against him and he quotes from Mayor Carrington's message that every house in Richmond was a detective office with people ferreting out the mystery. His lengthy statement does not seem to mend matters so far as he is concerned,

THE SCAFFOLD FOR CLUVERIUS.

The Richmond *State* of Saturday last says: Mr. James M. Tyler, of Hanover, formerly City Sergeant of Richmond, has been asked by Sergeant Smith to supervise the construction of the scaffold for the execution of Thomas J. Cluverius. Mr. Tyler was in Richmond today and stated that he had been engaged to do this work.

It was rumored this afternoon that Cluverius had told one of the officers at the jail that Lillian Madison committed suicide. If this rumor is true, then Cluverius in his statement which he is preparing to submit to the Governor will doubtless harp upon the suicide theory to the best of his ability.

—The publication of the much talked-of Thackeray letters in Scribner's Magazine will begin at an early date during the first year.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK OF VERY HANDSOME
HOLIDAY GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Plush Dressing Cases, Manicures, Shaving, Work Boxes and Jewel Cases.
The Same Articles in Oxidized Silver,
something new and handsome.
Cut Glass, Perfumes, Odor Cases, Card Cases, Soap, Brushes, Mirrors,
and numerous other articles suitable for
→CHRISTMAS + PRESENTS,←
an entirely new lot of beautiful
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
These goods must be sold, and you will have many opportunities to obtain bargains. Don't purchase until you see our line.
ASHCRAFT & OWENS,
Druggists, Winston, N. C.
Dec. 2, 1886.

A Sluggish Liver
Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.
After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.
Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.
INVIGORATED.
I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.
Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††
Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Handbook about patents mailed free.

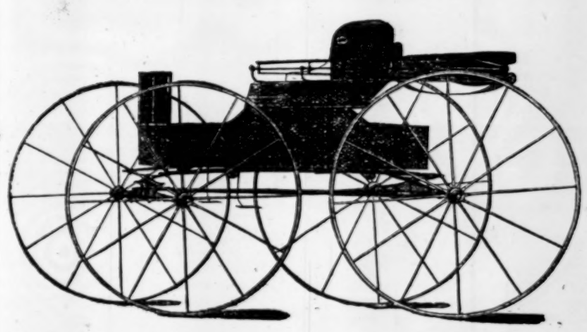
THE TWIN CITY
MUSIC HOUSE,
LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.
Will promptly fill all orders for the
Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Arion and Bent Pianos.
The Mason & Hamlin, Packard and Bay State Organs.
from the Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House; and has in stock all kinds of
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, &c.
Will keep a full line of the latest
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.
Tuning and repairing thoroughly done. Old Instruments taken in exchange for new.
Prof. C. L. WILSON, and J. H. HARRELL, Proprietors.
Sept. 23—3m.

TAKE NOTICE.
Having purchased the BARBER SHOP formerly owned by Charles W. Williams, in the
Buxton and Shelton Block, Main St.,
(Near Tise's Furniture Store,)
I take great pleasure in inviting my friends and numerous customers to call on me, as I am prepared to wait on them in the best style of the "Tonsorial Art."
Nice, clean BATH TUBS in connection with my Shop, where *cold or warm* baths can be had at all hours.
Gates' Hair Renewer, price $1.00. Gates' Neuralgia Medicine, price $1.00.
ALEX. GATES, THE BARBER.
Winston, N. C., No. 36—3m.

THE CENTURY
For 1886-87.
THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in
THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,
By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.
This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, and that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,
THE WAR SERIES,
which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet, General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc. etc., will appear.
NOVELS AND STORIES.
"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthrone, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.
SPECIAL FEATURES
(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.
PRICES. A FREE COPY.
Subscription price, $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Dealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24 page catalogue (free), containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.
Can you afford to be without THE CENTURY?
THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

1878. 1886.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
1886-1887.
WE ADMIT OF NO SUPERIORS AND ACKNOWLEDGE NO EQUALS IN OUR
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES.
Our Store is now Filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains In
Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Fashionable Clothing,
—AND—
GENT'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
All of the prevailing Styles are here shown in Assortment Complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community.
SO MUCH FOR QUALITY, NOW FOR PRICE.
Our Prices one of Uniform Low Grade.
Our Prices Never Equaled.
Our Prices do Our Talking.
Our Prices can not be copied by would be competitors.
Our Prices Make our Business, which talks for Itself.
WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK A LARCE LINE OF
—SOFT AND STIFF STYLISH HATS.—
Every article of Clothing now offered by us has been made expressly for the SEASONS' WEAR, and IS NEW, NO OLD OR SHOP WORN GOODS to be found in our Stock.
Every careful buyer will inspect our Stock when in want of CLOTHING.
WE GIVE AWAY A BOY'S POLO CAP WITH EVERY CHILD'S SUIT.
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.
BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Granite Front, - Main St., Winston, N. C. - M. M. STEIN, Prop'r.

Headquarters!
S. E. ALLEN,
CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.
—AGENT FOR—
AGENT FOR
Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.

STOCK
Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.
Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.
CROCKERY.
China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.
T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS
FOR 1886.
ELEGANT BOOKS AND CHOICE STATIONERY,
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEM CABINETS,
Frames, Inkstands, Thermometers, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins.
GAMES.
CHECKERS, CARD GAMES, DOMINOES, &c.
and a host of new interesting amusements for Winter evenings.
TOPS, HARMONICAS, KALIEDOSCOPES,
TRANSPARENT SLATES,
Albums, Scrap Books, Wire Baskets, &c.
Very Respectfully,
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 9, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument, on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.
Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the
LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.
EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.
Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.
W. P. ORMSBY,
MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.
July 15, 1886—1y.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA
is the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW and Grist MILLS, Steam Engines, Gin Powers, Cider Mills, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,
Agents for Mail Contractors,
804 E. STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tobacco Manufacturers Attention!
A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
We have for sale the following:
10 Retainers for manufacturing tobacco.
10 Box Screws " "
5 Sets Shapes " "
5 Pot Mills " "
1 Hand Pump for Retainers.
A large lot of iron plates, &c., &c.
All the above named fixtures are in good order having been used only two seasons. Will sell cheap, either singly or all together. Call and examine same at
SALEM IRON WORKS,
Salem, N. C.

E. A. GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.
Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.
Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.
An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 2.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 11.28 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 6.40 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

—A meeting of the Salem C. L. S. C. will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 13th, 1886, at 7 o'clock, sharp. The Bryant and Milton Memorial days, Nov. 3rd and Dec. 9th, will be called to mind by quotations from either of these authors in response to the roll call of active and associate members. Badges will be worn.

—The Academy Concert will take place December 22nd.

—A number of our citizens enjoyed themselves sleighing.

—The new fire engine house is completed and ready for use.

The young ladies of the Academy were treated to a sleigh ride on Tuesday.

—W. O Senseman is having a neat residence built on Broad street, in this place.

—Elm Street Chapel is now warmed by furnace, and the aisles and platform carpeted.

—**Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candy**, always on hand at N T Shore's.

—Messrs. F. & H. Fries will place in their cotton factory a new 200 horse power engine.

—Jake Hege (col.) was accidentally shot and killed on Tuesday morning while rabbit hunting.

—The Waughtown Brass Band will be on hand at the close of the District School for the holidays.

—Mrs. T. B. Douthit has contributed to the Oxford Orphan Asylum 8 dozen hats and 32 pair of hose.

—For **Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts** and **Raisins** go to N. T. Shore.

—Jesse Brown's horse ran away on our streets last Wednesday, throwing his son out of the wagon uninjured.

—The Salem Fire Company will prepare an Oyster Supper in the Boys' School House, on New Year's Eve.

—Miss Lorena Bobbitt, of Oxford, a graduate of Salem Academy, is visiting friends in this place. She is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Vogler.

The County Superintendent will attend at the Court House on the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, for the purpose of examining applicants for Teachers' Certificates.

—R. T. Stedman, travelling salesman for V. O. Thompson & Co., owns a Holstein cow that gives 7 gallons of milk per day. She took first premium at the Raleigh fair.—*Daily.*

—**Citron, Currants, Figs, Sugar, Coffee, Syrup,** and **Molasses** as good as the best at N. T. Shore's.

—Mr. Raper, Davidson County Superintendent of Public Schools will attend at the court-house in Lexington, on Thursday, Friday Saturday, the 16th, 17th and 18th days of December.

—The poor will be made happy and you can feel good by presenting them some useful articles in Hardware, Crockery or Glassware, which can be found at S. E. ALLEN'S.

—Dr. Rondthaler is holding a series of Wednesday evening "experience" meetings, during which he explains portions of the Old Testament Books, concluding with remarks on Pilgrim's Progress. The meetings are well attended and highly interesting.

—The Board of County Commissioners met Monday and spent the day and Tuesday in auditing pauper claims and examining the bonds of the county officers elect. Mr. H. E. Fries, representative elect to the Legislature, resigned his place in the county board of education, and Mr F. D. L. Messer was elected to fill the vacancy.—*Farmer.*

—At a meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company on Saturday night, the following officers were elected: Capt.—F. C. Meinung; 1st Lieut.—John Shott; 2nd Lieut.—B. Pfohl; Chief Engineer—T. E. Davis; Assistant Engineer—Lewis Tesh; Pipemen—W. R. Petree and W. W. Spainhour; Sec.—Frank Vogler.

The above officers will not be installed until March 1st, 1887.

—Samuel A. Hege killed two hogs, 9 months old, weighing 212 and 224 pounds.

W. A. Lemly killed two hogs, weighing 390 and 440 pounds.

A. S. Jones killed two hogs, weighing 308 and 310.

John Foltz killed two hogs, 8½ months old, weighing 412 pounds.

Jacob Foltz killed three hogs, weighing 232, 252 and 225 pounds.

A. N. Reich killed 2 hogs, weighing 400 and 440 pounds.

—There is no better way of letting your friends know they are loved than by going to ALLEN'S, and selecting some nice present, either in the Hardware, Crockery or Glassware department.

—A Signal Service Station has been established at Salem Female Academy. The instruments are as perfect as can be. A self-registering thermometer indicates the changes which are noted by Mr. Clewell every 24 hours, at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m., indicating the highest point. The lowest point is also automatically registered and remains unchanged until a note is made. They are again reset for the next twenty four hours. Direction of wind, movement of clouds and condition of the weather are also noted. The Academy is indebted to Mr. H. E. Fries through whose influence the station has been established. Other friends have contributed to defraying expenses. Rev. John H. Clewell has charge of the instruments.

Grand Concert.

In behalf of Salem Orchestra, I would announce that a very rare musical performance will be given by them on Saturday night, the 11th inst., in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy.

Great pains have been taken to render the program and performance as attractive as possible and worthy of the patronage of the friends of the orchestra. We think we can give them assurance that they will be well pleased.

Prominet lady vocalists will kindly participate in the performance.

We have also secured the invaluable assistance of Prof. W. H. Neave, one of the most accomplished solo slide-trombonists in the United States. None should miss the opportunity of hearing.

To place the concert within reach of all, the price of tickets is put at the lowest possible figure, 25 cents. So, come one, come all; the boys well deserve all the encouragement that you can give them, and they will render you the worth of your quarter four times over.

Tickets for sale at W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store, Winston, and at the Salem Postoffice.

Hand bills, giving program, &c., will be sent around on Saturday.

E. W. LINEBACK, *Director.*

SALEM COTTON MILLS.—From an article in the *Daily* we clip the following, relative to F. & H. Fries' Cotton Mills:

"They run 102 looms, employ a force of over 100 hands directly and indirectly; they use an average of 30 bales per week, or 5 a day; they turn out an average of 37,284 yards per week, or 6,214 yards per day, including 45 different grades, colors and combination of colors. They have an order for 900 more pieces of heavy cotton Kerseys than they can fill, and bear in mind this style of goods was only introduced this fall. They are behind on 1200 pieces of clarion sheeting; and of their standard brand, Arista Mills, they have orders for 250,000 yards more than they can now fill. Their goods have won an enviable reputation wherever introduced and to-day the Salem brand is a recognized evidence of honest goods wherever known The laborers in this mill seem happy and contented, and we really believe they feel a pride in it, and are anxious for its success—there seems to be a kindred feeling between employer and employes.

—**Tobacco** and **Cigars** that can't be beat in Salem; a trial will convince you at N. T. Shore's.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 4th, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Carrie R. Butler, Miss Lizzie Beckerdite, Miss Rosa Freeman, Mrs. J. H. Morton, Mrs. Julie E. Sink, Mr. D. W. Snider, Mr. S. C. Spach, Miss Lydia Wiley.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Robert Bailey, Mr. Oliver Chadwick, Mr. L. Hill, Mr. C. E. Long, Mr. Valentine Motsinger, Mr. Jos. M. Motsinger, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Mr. Robert M. Reece, Mr. Daniel Smith, Mr. L. D. Steward, Mr. Hamilton Sink, Mr. Irvin Sink, Mr. Chas. M. Wall.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

STOKES COUNTY.

From the Reporter and Post.

—The ladies of Germanton are making arrangements for a concert to raise funds towards building an Episcopal Church at that place.

—Speese, who was tried here at the last court for killing James, when the jury did not agree to a verdict, was released from custody last Tuesday on his father's going security.

—A parochial school is now open at Walnut Cove in connection with the Episcopal congregation there. Miss Letitia Davis is the teacher.

Heavy Storms.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 6.—Snow has fallen here to a depth of 26 inches. The weight of the snow crushed in the roof of the Asheville Tobacco Works. The old Shelton factory was crushed to the ground; also the wholesale provision house of Dickson & Watson. Loss heavy.

In Charlotte, the house of John McConnell was wrecked and a warehouse in Concord demolished by the snow.

Horrible Outrage on Chinamen.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—A special from Big Springs, Texas, says: A most daring robbery was committed at Moits, the first siding on line of the Texas & Pacific railroad, ten miles west of here, at midnight last night. The only inhabitants of the place are a gang of fifty Chinese section hands and a white foreman. At about midnight, the Chinamen were waited upon by fifty masked men who demanded their money. Upon refusing to give up their hard earned cash, they were one at a time hung up by their ears until they gave up their money The robbers, thinking they had not got all the cash in camp, returned and tortured one of the Chinamen by holding him on a hot stove until his comrades gave up the balance of their money, some $500 in all. One celestial had his cue cut off and was otherwise horribly tortured. No arrests have been made.

—SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is likely to be a success in England, as well as here, is abundantly proved by the fact that Frederick Warne & Co., of London, who are to act as the agents for the sale of the magazine in Great Britain, have bought outright 20,000 copies of the new magazine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Profs. J. A. and M. H. Holt, of Oak Ridge Academy, report the largest attendance in the history of the institution, Two hundred students are enrolled.

—The Asheville *Advance* says: We are informed that a Northern company is contemplating the erection of a paper mill on the French Broad river near Asheville.

—The boundary commission to run the line between Virginia and North Carolina have commenced to survey the line. They are fitted up with tents and other comforts furnished by the general government and are assisted by government officers from the Geodetic coast survey.

—Yanceyville *News:* A railroad to Yanceyville is now beyond question a certainty. The company has been formed and representatives of the company have been to Raleigh and obtained the charter under the general railroad law and deposited $100,000 5 per cent bonds, and say they will commence work at Reidsville by the first of April, and blow the whistle of the iron horse in Yanceyville in 6 months from that date.

—The Wilmington Oil and Leather Company have set in fishing for porpoises. They have caught 580 porpoises up to this date. They commenced fishing the first day of November and the average catch per day has been 64 up to date. They made a haul to-day and caught 58 porpoises, ninety-five sharks and 11 old drums. The like was never known before on Hatteras beach.

—The woods along the line of the W. C. & A. and Carolina Central Railroad were last week, reported to be on fire for miles, resulting in the destruction of timber and fencing, and of barns and other outbuildings at several places. In Brunswick and Robeson counties forest fires have been raging for weeks, and considerable loss has been sustained by farmers. The dry weather and high winds that prevailed caused the fires to spread to an alarming extent, and nothing short of a heavy rain will stop them.—*Wilmington Star.*

—Danbury *Reporter:* An old gentleman who lives in the north part of Stokes county tells us that there are signs of an old iron furnace on the Dan river in Stokes county not far from the State line. Mr. Swank in his history of iron making which is part of his statistics of iron and steel production in the United States, 10th census, Washington, 1881, page 122, says, "Bishop says that several iron works were in operation in North Carolina before the Revolution, some of which were put out of blast by that event. They were situated on branches of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Dan river.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, telis the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, and have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston.

— Forty years' experience, in every clime, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and lung diseases. Colds should not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming deep-seated in the system.

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian church, in Mocksville, WILL K. CLEMENT to Miss MOLLIE MILLER.

DIED.

In Winston, little EFFIE ECTOR, and little SALLIE MARTIN, both of membranous croup.

On the 2nd inst., at his home in East Salem, GEORGE PERMANIO RANK, aged 61 years, 9 months and 11 days. His remains were interred in Old Town graveyard, Rev. John F. McGuiston officiating.

At Albany, New York, GEORGE WHEELER, of pneumonia.

In Lexington, Va., Dec. 6th, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, JOHN A. BLUM, aged 42 years, 3 months and 4 days Mr. Blum is a native of Salem, and a son of the late A. C. Blum.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 20th, 1884:

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Administrators' Notice.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of William Fulk, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly qualified according to law, within 12 months from date of this notice, otherwise this will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate, are requested to come and make settlement at once.

JAMES T. LINEBACK.

Salem, Nov. 16th, 1886.

NEW STORE!

—Consumers will find it to their interest, when in need of Flour, Bacon, Coffee, Sugar, &c., to go to N. J. Loftin's Grocery Store, on Main street in Salem, opposite the Domestic Sewing Machine office. He keeps goods of the best quality, and sells them at bottom prices.

No. 46—1 m.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—G. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other. ††

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

1887.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Greatest and Cheapest Family Journal IN THE UNITED STATES.

Always Bright and Reliable.

Every Number an Epitome of the News of the World.

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Is unequalled. Latest and most accurate Cable Specials by the Commercial Cables.

Fullest Telegraphic Reports

OF ALL CURRENT EVENTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Practical Farming: articles on Science, Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, Religion, Fashions and Chess.

INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Address,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NEW YORK HERALD,
New York City.

WONDERFUL

SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing to saving of from $3.00 to $4.00 by subscribing for

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

—AND—

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly **Magazine**

With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

—FOR—

$3.00 (THREE DOLLARS).

DEMOREST'S THE BEST

Of all the Magazines.

CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITERARY ATTRACTIONS, COMBINING ARTISTIC SCIENTIFIC, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and no extensively as to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8¾x11½ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York.

AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE

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BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE SOLDIERS OF MEXICO.

THE REPUBLIC'S ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENT.

A Poor Lot of Soldiers—Their Dress and Camp Life—The Discipline—A Small Navy Force.

Fannie B. Ward says in a letter from Mexico: Officially the Mexican army consists of 10,500 infantry, with 722 officers; nine regiments of cavalry, 4,176 men and 378 officers, and five batteries of artillery, with 1,017 men and 130 officers. Then there are the "Rural Guards," 1,987 men, with 150 officers, beside the Coast Guords, eighty men, with twenty-two officers. There are also the State military columns, a kind of militia, which may be called out any day to fight Indians or quell disturbances under orders from the Jefe Politico. The latter nondescript official combines with his august person, and frequently under a greasy blanket, the functions of Sheriff, Captain, Police Judge and executioner.

All this looks well enough—on paper; but a miserably poor lot of soldiers most of them are as compared to those of the United States or Europe. Joaquin Miller says: "There is more manhood in a single German soldier than can be found in forty of these poor, tired, half-fed and half-disciplined Mexican fellows. And they are so small! Smaller than the French. And then their clothes fit them so badly! Those in the city have shoes; but the country soldiers wear sandals, if any thing."

These disparagements, however, apply only to the infantry, among whomevery private is his own shoemaker. Boots are known only to the crack regiments, and the most favored corps which possess these superfluous endowments never wear them on the march. A piece of old leather strapped to the foot with raw-hide thongs to protect the toes from sharp stones and sharper cacti is considered good enough for any private soldier.

But when you come to the cavalry, which is the principal arm of the Mexican service, whatever may be thought of its efficiency, the splended horsemanship it displays at once disarms all doubt in question. No horsemen in the world can approach them, though their steeds would excite the smiles of an American cavalry. The scrubby little mountain ponies upon which they ride are usually unshod, yet well adapted to a country where grain is scarce, and endurance rather than weight or speed is the chief consideration.

The uniform is much the same for all ranks, consisting of blouse and breeches of dark blue flannel, with red facings, fatigue suit is of dirty canvas, and there is an absurd attempt to give these little soldiers a kind of Germanic air. The caps and buttons are much like ours, except that the omnipotent eagle is perched upon a cactus bush and nibbling at the serpent in his beak. They are armed with Remington rifles and carbines of the 50-caliber model, the barrels of which, after the French fashion, are kept bright instead of being browned. A piece of paper on the but of each gun contains the name and the number of the private to whom it belongs; and, though not one in a hundred of the soldiers can read, they get used to the form of their name as a kind of kindergarten object lesson.

When Mexico has sudden need for more soldiers, especially in any cause which may be inspired by patriotic enthusiasm, she can at once command a do en armies. They spring up of themselves at the first call, each army "on its own hook," as it were—fighting for itself—and often with itself—disbanding without being mustered in or out. The Emperor Augustin de Iturbide said of his countrymen that "the individual Mexican is a thief; in a gang of ten he is a guerrilla, and 200 guerrillas make a Mexican army." This is rather harsh criticism, but true in a sense.

In his camp life, as in everything else, the Mexican soldier is unique. Every one of them has a "follower"—a woman, who shares his fortunes with the faithfulness of a dog. Her pay is only 24 cents per diem, and on this they both live. As there is no regular ration system, the cuisine consists of whatever these women can pick up. They are the purveyors and commissariatoes of the army, washing, cooking and performing all other menial services, with no reward beyond the condescending favor—and often the abuse—of their self-elected lords and masters. On the march they head the column, riding on burras a la cavalier, or often trudging long distances on foot, and when a halt is called they immediately collect sticks and build fires, over which they cook the tortillas, fre oles and coffee, each for her own companero.

Mexican soldiers have no tents, that luxury being confined to the superior officers, and few of them have any blankets to sleep in beyond the zurapes they wear by day in lieu of coats. When in barracks the men lie down at night on the cobblestones of the court-yard, or wherever they can.

As arms are very valuable in Mexico, to sell or lose them is made a crime punishable by a sound flogging. I heard of a Captain who, when guns are missing—perhaps having been stolen—if he cannot find out the real culprit, always has the entire company strung up, one by one, and severely whipped. At El Paso del Norte, a year ago, the American colony was shocked by the spectacle of a private of the Eleventh Cavalry who was being supported between two soldiers to the depot of the Mexican Central Railroad. He was too weak to stand unassisted, and his blood stained the pavements he was half-dragged over. He had just received 500 lashes for some trifling offense, and was on his way to the hospital at Chihuahua to be recuperated. This sort of punishment is inflicted with stout rods, cut from the trees, instead of with the cat, but the effect is the same.

An American officer, writing on this subject, says: "Of discipline, as we understand it, there is really none in the Mexican army. The soldier never goes through a course of 'setting up,' and consequently lounges through the streets with shambling feet and downcast head, like the poor Aztec Indian—slave and criminal that he is. Drill is a humbug, and except in a few cavalry regiments seldom or never takes place, and punishments are as unjust as they are severe."

The regular army costs this impoverished land about $8,000,000, its officers receiving twenty per cent. less per month than those in the service of the United States. It often happens that for months at a time there is no money to pay them, and then indeed "the wolf" is at many doors, and the government may tremble for its tenure, precarious and uncertain at all times, because dependent upon military support. The American above quoted says of the Mexican officers that "As a class they are uneducated, speaking no language save their own, and displaying no technical nor professional knowledge. They are good fellows, though, endowed with true Spanish politeness, and fond of American imported beer."

The Mexican navy is not formidable. Its entire force consist of two steam war vessels, La Libertad and La Independencia; three steam launches, the coast-guards, Tampico, Campeche and Progreso, and the sailing transport ship Colon, all in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Pacific are the war steamers Mexico, Democrate, Resguardo and Jaurez.

There are two principal commandencies of marine, one at Vera Cruz, the other at Mazatlan. Captains of the Port are stationed at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcos, Tuxpan, Progreso, Alvarado and Matamoras, on the Gulf coast, and at all the harbors on the Pacific side.

There are two nautical schools, one each at Campeche and Mazatlan. Two naval arsenals are in construction, one at the village of Terma, near Campeche, and the other at Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero. However, we need not say much about Mexico's navy, since we haven't one of our own to boast of.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The Holstein cattle originated in the dairy districts of North Holland.

A Pacific Coast editor was presented with a bunch of grapes weighing ten and one-quarter pounds.

Early rising and early going to bed clubs are being formed in some parts of England. The members pledge themselves to be up at 7 A. M. during a large part of the year.

On March 20, 1760, nearly a tenth of Boston was destroyed by a fire. It was of accidental origin, and began at Cornhill. One hundred and seventy-four dwelling-houses and 175 warehouses were consumed. The loss was $455,00), and 250 families were turned out of house and home. About $87,000 was contrib uted toward the relief of the sufferers.

Roger Bacon, who lived in the reign of Henry III. of England, is believed to have invented telescopes. He is also said to have invented gunpowder, although neither of these claims can be established beyond a doubt, but his writings show that he knew the principles upon which telescopes were constructed (as Galileo 200 years later), and that he was acquinted with the composition of gunpowder, learned, perhaps, from the Chinese.

Captain McClure, the eminent Arctic explorer, once witnessed the cuttilng up of an immense polar bear. In its stomach was discovered an extraordinary medley consisting of raisins, tobacco, pork, and sticking plaster. The source of the bear's strange meal was never discovered. It was supposed, however, that it had come across a "cairn" or store of provisions and necessities left by a previous expedition, and had eaten everything in its way.

A resident of Winn Parish, La., is noted there for his remarkable sense of smell. It is said that on a calm day, or when the wind is blowing toward him, he can smell a deer from thirty to sixty yards. He is a popular hunting companion with the neighbors who know of his power. While riding or walking through the woods he will stop, throw up his head very much as a dog does when he strikes a scent, and in this way he rarely fails to locate the deer if it is within gunshot distance of him.

Antonio Machliabechi, librarian to Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Florence, possessed such a marvelous memory that his head was once styled "a universal index both of titles and matter." On one occasion the Grand Duke sent for him to ask whether he could get a certain book that was very scarce. "No, sir," answered Magliabechi, without a moment's hesitation, "it is impossible. Your highness's treasury could not buy it for you, for there is but one in the world. That is in the Grand Signor's library at Constantinople, and is the seventh book on the right-hand side as you go in."

The Revenue Marine Service.

The establishment of the Revenue Marine, or what is more familiarly known as the Revenue-cutter Service antedates that of the present navy. The former was organized in 1790, and consequently has nearly reached the centennial anniversary of its existence. While it is known that such a corps is a part of the government machinery, there is little understanding by the public generally regarding its scope and character and the magnitude of its varied duties.

The Revenue Marine at the present time has a complement of forty vessels, fourteen of which are sloops, steam-launches, and harbor boats, one a sailing bark, and the remaining twenty-five steamers ranging from 130 to 500 tons burden. The Bear, noted for the part taken in the Greely relief expedition, which was recently transferred to this service, is slightly in excess of the tonnage mentioned. In 1843 steamers were first introduced, and by gradual steps were substituted for the old top-sail schooner type of craft then in use a relic of the days of privateering), until now but one sailing cutter is left.

The steamers of the Revenue Marine are, as a general rule, ready at a moment's call to proceed upon prolonged and important missions; as has been stated, they have been among the first armed force to repel a foreign enemy, or aid in the prevention or settlement of international complications. In less than ten days after the ratification of the treaty (1867) for the purchase of Alaska, the revenue steamer Lincoln, under command of Captain John W. White, was dispatched to that region, and much information was obtained regarding the geography, resources, productions, climate, etc., of the country. This cruise has been followed yearly by the cruising of revenue vessels in the waters of Alaska, and up to the pre ent time no vessel of the service has met with disaster while engaged in such arduous work. * * *

The Revenue Marine, while being a part of the Treasury organization, has always been regarded as belonging to the military force of the Government. While aiding the civil establishment in the enfocement of certain laws, it can, at the pleasure of the President, be accounted a part of the navy. Congress has confe red naval rank and authority upon the officers, who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their commissions during good behavior. The Secretary of the Treasury is intrusted with the immediate control and management of the service, as well as the stationing of vessels and officers; he determines the number of petty officers and seamen, and designates the Collector of Customs, under whose supervision each vessel is placed. * * *

The jurisdiction of the customs authority is confined within a limit extending four leagues from the coast. Vessels arriving in United States waters are boarded and examined, their papers certified to, and proper fastenings, if deemed necessary, affixed to the hat hes communicating with the holds. This work is often accomplished with much difficulty and danger, as any mishap in lowering a boat in a heavy sea, or want of skilful management in going alongside of a ship under way, might occasion disaster and loss of life. Whenever a vessel liable to seizure or examination does not bring to when required to do so, the commander of a cutter, after the discharge of a cautionary gun, can fire into such vessel, and all persons acting under his orders are indemnified from any penalties or actions for damages.—*Harper's.*

Two Quaint Epitaphs.

An epitaph on one Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, commonly called the "good and blind Earl," who died in 1419, and his Countess Maud, daughter of Lord Camois:

Hoe, hoe! who lies here?
I, the good Earl of Devonshire.
With Maud, my wife, to mee full dere,
We lyved together fiyfty-fiye yere.
What wee gave wee have;
What wee spent wee had;
What wee left wee loste.

A similar one is to be seen in Yorkshire:

Howe! howe! who is heare?
I, Robin of Doncastere,
And Margaret, my feare.
That I spent, that I had,
That I gave, that I have,
That I left, that I lost.

Condensed Tragedy.

I	II	III
Dude,	Dude	Man—
Neat;	Flops;	Boot:
Girl,	Soon	Dude
Sweet.	Pops.	Scoot.

—*Merchant Traveler.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Milk as an Oder Absorbent.

Those dairymen who do not believe in the power of milk to rapidly absorb and become contaminated by surrounding noxious smells will do well to try the following simple test, the results of which will, doubtless, immediately convince the most skeptical: Take a wide bowl or soup plate to the cow stable when you go to milk; pour into it a pint of fresh milk, set it on the floor or at the height of a milk stool, so as to expose it fully to the air of the stable, behind and close to the cows. If the day is close and heavy and the milk is cold, and the stable not cleaned out and aired, the result will be surprising. Take it to the house or anywhere away from the stable, and try to drink it.—*Scientific American.*

The Effect of Lime Upon Soil.

The properties of lime with regard to farming are as follows: Heavy soil is rendered loose and mellow by it, and the properties of most kinds of soil are so changed, physically, by the application of lime as to become very conducive to the growth of farm productions. Lime decomposes the particles of manure in the ground, and thus favors their quicker absorption by the roots of the cereals. It makes the straw of the grain stiffer, thus preventing the lodging of stalks, causes stouter growth, larger ears, and more abundant kernels of probably better quality. Lime keeps the ground free from many weeds, but, unfortunately, does not destroy the so called Canada thistle.

The belief that light, sandy soil is still more dried out by lime, or, as some say, "is made too hot," is obsolete and erroneous, and just the contrary has been proved. By the application of lime, sandy soil receives the very things which it needs. Light, sandy soil, in which neither wheat, nor peas, nor clover will grow, can be made to yield quite satisfactory crops of the same by the application of lime. Potatoes raised on freshly limed soil seldom get scurfy and unseemly. There are farms of light, sandy soil where lime has been applied for the last fifty years, and where they now intend to discontinue its use, because the yields of straw and hay have become so considerable that there is no lack of stable manure, and the crops generally are all that can be reasonably wished for.

Put sixty bushels of lime per acre on heavy soil, and forty bushels on sandy soil; the former, however, needs it every ten or twelve years, the latter every six or eight years, since the power of lime is exhausted much quicker. This would necessitate great expense, indeed, where the price of lime is high; but lime in large quantities can be bought considerably cheaper, and in regions where limestone abounds it would be no bad speculation for a number of farmers to build a kiln and burn their own lime. The first expenditure in the purchase of lime, it is true, would perhaps exceed that for a commercial manure, but here we must take into consideration that the effects of the latter do not extend much beyond one crop at most, while the effects of lime will hold out for a number of years. In most lime-kilns we see the refuse go to waste, while, no doubt, it could be bought for but a small consideration if the farmers of the neighborhood would only avail themselves of the opportunity.

Fresh burned lime is the best. It must be put on the field in small heaps at about the distance taken for heaps of manure; next, the heaps must be well covered with ground; after some days the dissolving lime will bulge the covering asunder, in which case the covering must be renewed. After the lime has been reduced to powder, it is then, without delay, spread evenly over the surface, and immediately plowed under, but shallow. In very loose soil the cultivator will accomplish the same purpose.

The heaps of lime, if not well covered with earth, will be soaked through by heavy rain; the lime will thus be slaked, and after being spread will turn into mortar, which only after several years will be of some benefit. Therefore we should not shun the labor of amply covering the hillocks of lime. It is not advisable to plow under barn-yard manure together with lime.

By the above we by no means wish to make any one believe that barn-yard manure is made dispensable by lime; this would be a great error, as any one who would try to get along without stable manure would not need to build many barns for his crops. Barn-yard manure, now as ever, remains the chief factor in farming.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Clover makes the farm rich.

Feed cows green fodder when you can.

Raspberries and blackberries are best planted in the fall.

Leave no rubbish near the chicken house to harbor rats.

A. B. Saunders, Ohio, considers the orchard an admirable place for lambs.

Clean flour-barrels, new or old, make good barrels for packing apples for family use.

Salt brine poured on sawdust near the hives is now advocated for bees by some apiarists.

Good seed, good soil and thorough work show to the best advantage under all circumstances.

Haul the shocks of fodder to the barn, and do not allow them to be exposed to the weather all the winter.

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least of their evils.

Tuberose bulbs showing buds at the end of the month may be lifted carefully and made to flower in the house later on.

N. J. Shepherd recommends having orchard-trees on hand to plant in autumn or heel in through winter and plant at a favorable opportunity in the spring.

The Philadelphia *Record* believes there are millions of dollars lost annually in this country by not properly curing and feeding the fodder and stalks of the corn.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, suggests an exclusive diet of corn in the early stages of the disease, with separation from the flock, as well worthy of trial in chicken cholera.

It has recently been suggested that farmers should put their names on tablets on the gate posts or shade trees so the traveler may know as readily as in the city whose residence he is passing.

Roses like much manure. But fresh manure must not come in contact with roots. It will rot them, especially if they are newly planted. Half manure and half soil is a good combination.

It is a rule always to plow hillside land crossways, never straight up and down, even when flat enough for so doing, as such lands frequently wash from heavy rains. The best crops to grow on gravelly hillsides are grapes.

There is a large field open for those who will make a specialty of flax. It is a quick growing crop, is as easily grown as wheat, and improved machinery has made it more easily fitted for the market. It gives a profit in both straw and feed.

Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, according to the *National Live Stock Journal*, which advocates giving cows free access to water, especially if fed mostly on hay, which creates a stronger demand for water than straw, corn fodder and millet.

A North Carolina farmer has a silo built on top of the ground of heavy plank. It has double walls, four inches apart, filled with earth to exclude the air. The ensilage is covered with earth an ordinary roof keeping off the rain. It is 13x16 feet, and cost only $60.

If peach trees have not been trimmed it is best to defer so doing until early in the spring before the buds begin to appear. A peach tree is often greatly benefited and renewed by judicious trimming, and trees would last much longer if given some care in that respect.

After the leaves of currants have dropped, trim the plants, thinning fully half of the new growth. If one cares to propagate them, cutting can be made of these trimmings. Cut to about six inches in length, bed them firmly in good, mellow soil to within one eye of the top and in an upright position.

Sound potatoes, dug in dry weather, says an exchange, need little drying, and if it is required let it be in a dry, shady place, where it is as cool as possible, and as soon as they are dry they should be stored in a cool, dry place. Potatoes should be handled carefully; rough handling is more or less injurious to them.

The *Rural New Yorker* says weeds are a curse. They are the worst of all enemies of legitimate plant life, for they add robbery to murder. Weed seeds lie dormant in the soil for years, to germinate at last when least expected. The *Rural* says we ought to have "Weed Days" as well as "Arbor Days," the former devoted to destruction.

The *Farm, Field and Stockman* says it is true that as the pasturage is lessened the amount of food allowed at the barn may be increased; but what the dairyman should do is to gradually change the diet, so as to allow a complete change to occur. When a cow once shrinks in her milk she cannot easily be made to return to her original yield.

Any time after the leaves have fallen will answer for pruning grape vines. It is probably best to do it in the fall, so that the vines will be thrown down from the trellises. Near the ground they will be covered with snow, and thus protected from injury by severe frost. It is not best in very cold climates to cut back very closely. The bud next the cut may be frozen, and it is bett r to leave a longer stub and cut back in the spring after this danger is passed.

A large crop of potatoes takes from the soil nearly one hundred pounds of potash per acre. Few soils will stand this drain, and therefore the yield declines. The potato crop is universally sold from the farm, and it leaves less refuse as manure than any other. Potato tops should be brought to the barnyard to be worked into the manure heap. Though not bulky, they contain considerable fertilizing material. Left in the field they will be blown into fence corners in winter and thus be lost.

Bees are the only farm stock that give a valuable product and yet cost nothing for keep beyond providing shelter. What they eat comes from the field, would be of no use unless they gathered it, and therefore costs nothing. It is true that beekeepers sometimes purchase food for their stock, but it is only to replace the honey taken from them with something less expensive. With good management and good locality and seasons bees will more than double in numbers every year, and this is so much clear gain.

A Norwegian Bride and Groom.

The bride was about twenty-three, I should say, with a ruddy complexion, good features, and large blue eyes. She had upon her head the bridal crown, without which few peasant women are married in Norway. I tried one on my own head on another occasion, and found it heavy. There is a brass rim to fit the head, and the open silver-work above it is often gilt in places with patches of gold, and embellished with garnets. Such crowns are kept as heirlooms; and it is no uncommon thing for the women of the same household to be married in a crown that has done similar duty in the family for one or two hundred years. The skirt was of black material, the bodice was snowy white, with a corset of red and green, and an apron of white, with bands of embroidery hanging in front of it. Around the neck and the waist were squarely-made, dusky silver bands, looking like an eccentric collection of old buckles.

The bridegroom wore a "cop hat" which seemed to have been kept in his family much after the fashion of his intended's bridal crown. He has a red waistcoat, very short in the waist, with brass buttons on it, and a singular kind of coat, very loose, with frontal ornament. There was just a suspicion of red piping down the side of the trousers. He was a muscular, sun-burnt, hardy-looking man of about thirty, though probably younger than he seemed to be. The white bodices and colored skirts, the silver jewelry, of the girls in the possession, and the snowy headgear of the married women, with crimped lappets hanging down the back and V-shaped, made a brave show.

The second couple looked much older. The brides had their wedding rings already on their fingers, and each carried several hankerchiefs folded up, of various color. These hankerchiefs are usually presents given at the betrothal.

The ceremony was short. The service and communion were over before the bridal processions reached the church; and as they entered the two couples advanced to the altar, knelt down, and then placed themselves, with their friends, about the altar rails. The pastor, in a black gown, with an Elizabethan ruff round his neck, addressed a few words to the groups, and then questioned bridegrooms and brides in turn. Each couple then knelt down with their hands joined together, and the pastor pronounced them man and wife. A benediction concluded the service.

A House of Straw.

A house of straw is being constructed in this city to be erected in the grounds of the American exhibition in London, where a favorable site has been secured for it. It is an American suburban villa of the most approval architectual design, two and a half stories high and covering a space of forty-two by fifty feet. It is built entirely of material manufactured from straw, the inside finish being a handsome imitation of rosewood and other hardwoods. The building will be devoted to the illustration of Philadelphia's commercial, financial and industrial interests by means of photographic views reproduced by the photo-print process. The views will include the leading banks, newspaper offices, exchanges, schools, hotels, etc.

The second floor of the building will be divided into offices, a general exchange for the transaction of business connected with the exhibits, and a reading oorm.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Farming in the Gas Region.

It is said that the man who lives on the Kagy farm in Northwestern Ohio is making arrangements to continue farming all winter, on account of the immense heat from the big natural gas well there. He is now preparing to put in spring crops. Who knows what possibilities are bound up in natural gas! With a system of pipes underlying the soil, and several wells so-situated as to take advantage of the prevailing winds, and giving forth their heat to the air, why may we not have in the gas region farms that shall yield all the products of the tropics and pumpkins and oranges, white beans and spices grow together in harmony? In a word, why may we not look to see the garden of Eden renewed along the gas belt?—*Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.*

Palindromes.

A palindrome is a word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward, as madam, level, Anna, etc. Apropos to the subject, a Detroit *Free Press* writer furnishes this good example:

I see a good deal in the papers lately about "Palindromes." Why don't they get one of some length, say like this: "Snug & raw was I ere I saw war & guns."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Very short skirts are worn.

All shades of brown are fashionable.

Few short draperies are seen on frocks.

Both stiff and flexible bracelets are worn.

The newest corsages are longer all around.

Gloves for street wear are shorter in the wrist.

Angora wool is a novel and effective trimming.

Hoops and balls are the stylish earrings of the day.

New polonaises are very long, and are not looped.

Turbans of all kinds are restored to fashionable favor.

Bodices have plain plastrons covered with passementerie.

Mantles are very short in the back, but have long tab-like fronts.

Very large fur buttons and bands of fur are used on suits of plain cloth.

Braiding will be in favor for dresses, and will be in every variety of design.

The late Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was the first woman to send a message by cable.

Felt hats, with the brim faced with a contrasting color in felt, are new this season.

Pepper and salt cheviots with plain stripes, and serge with frise plush stripes, are novelties.

Lustrous alpaca is used in combination with surah. The alpaca is made of the finest mohair.

Little girls are given coats, outside garments of check or plaids to be worn over plain-stuff frocks.

Young girls wear mantles as well as jackets, shaped very much like those of young ladies over eighteen.

There is a young married woman in Washington who has three dozen pairs of stockings that cost all told $360.

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, has established twenty kindergartens and seven day schools, which require a yearly expenditure of $60,000.

A broad galloon, made of narrow strips of felt braided and looped, comes in colors to match the naw felts and is much used for trimming.

The new, high-crowned, close front hoods or caps worn by little girls this winter bid fair to take the lead of all head wear for small people.

Great big Brobdignagian butterflies are embroidered on the front breadths and sometimes on the trains of some of the handsomest evening dresses.

Few ladies hunt in America, but in Europe every woman who can afford the sport considers a hunting suit a necessary addition to her wardrobe effects.

One of the most successful breeders of fine horses in Colorado is Mrs. Annie D. Clopper. Her yearly sales are attended by purchasers from all parts of the West.

Mme. Nilsson is very fond of blue, and in many of the toilets in her wardrobe this color predominates. As she is the fairest of blondes the color is very appropriate.

Almost the same tournure was worn in 1781 as in 1886, the only difference seen is that the skirts of 1786 fell in straight lines. While to-day long draperies are in style.

A Parisian dame, one Mme. Lafitta, who is so bald that she has to wear a wig, is in the hair-producing business, and advertisers that she has an infallible specific.

The latest "fad" among fashionable ladies in New York City is to go coaching with their gentlemen friends on the new Fifth avenue stages in the dusk of early evening.

Bertha Wolf, a German girl living in Southwest Colorado, is announced in the Western papers as the first discoverer of gold in the San Juan mountains. She is worth $100,000.

Mrs. Langtry takes a cold bath every morning, and then goes back to bed for a half hour's nap. She also practices regularly with the foils every day to keep in good form.

Rich watered goods are popular in evening colors; also in black, brown, olive and several dark shades. Regular black silks are in very good standing. A very few brocades are called for, but plain faille and satin duchesse are in very general request.

Dr. Anandibai Joshee, a Hindoo lady who has been studying medicine for three years in this country, has returned to her native land to accept an important position at the solicitation of the local government of Koluapore in the Bombay Presidency.

A London publisher has received answers from 1,000 school girls to the question: "Who is your favorite author?" Dickens received 330 votes; Scott, 225; Kingsley and C. M. Yonge, 91 each; Shakespeare, 73; George Eliot, 41, and other prominent authors a less number.

Collars of dresses are becoming higher and higher, and this winter will reach their limit at the chin, recalling the collar formerly worn by retired military subordinates. Sometimes this collar is trimmed to resemble a necklace, with embroidery and drops of jet or old silver.

Mss. Archie Shaw, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., is likely to make a fortune out of a dustpan that she has patented. It is in appearance like a half-pail; the flat side lies on the carpet; it can be easily moved with broom or foot, and when lifted by the bail, tips backward a little to prevent the dust falling out.

It is estimated that at least 25,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually. Of this amount London alone manufactures 10,000,000.

Mr. Arthur Shurtleff, Parker, Dakota, writes that he suffered for two years with a lame knee, which was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He considers it a most wonderful remedy. It conquers pain.

ONE of the industries of Vermont is the gathering of white pine cones and extracting the seeds, which are sent to Germany, France, and other parts of Europe. A bushel of cones yields a pound of seeds. The cones are dried and the seeds beaten out.

Mr. L. D. Vinson, Cashier D. & I. R. R., has tried and endorses Red Star Cough Cure

THE number of Immigrants that arrived at the port of New York during the year ended June 30, 1886, was 334,615 passengers from foreign ports, of which number 265,105 came as steerage passengers.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known—New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the beneficent of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulatino and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thraldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. F. Clancey (of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation, was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can be cured without using it because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so-called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys, and they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear.

Dr. Stephens's experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity.

Rice.

The word "rice" is evidently of Eastern origin: Tamil, *arisi;* Arabic, *aruz;* Latin, *oryza;* Italian, *riso;* French, *riz.* It is only second in importance among the cereals to wheat, and forms the grain food of over one-third of the human race.

Its use by the inhabitants of China and India extends as far back as the earliest records of either country. A Chinese classic describes minutely the drainage and irrigation works constructed by the Emperor Yu on the Yang-tse-kiang 4,206 years ago. It was cultivated in Egypt fully fifty centuries ago, though not the principal food of the latter country. Frequent Biblical references to rice are found. Herodotus fully describes it, as does Pliny in his treatise upon the food plants of India. While Gibbon considers that it was cultivated in Spain at the time of the Roman occupation, it certa nly, as an industry, attained no prominence in Europe until comparatively modern times, and it is generally believed to have been introduced by the Moors into Andalusia during the eleventh century, and to have crossed from Spain into Italy about a century later.

Rice is grown in nearly every portion of the globe—in Java, Brazil, Hawaii, America, Italy, Japan, India, but principally in China and Burmah. The Burmese crop is nearly all exported, the inhabitants subsisting on some cheaper food, as millet or dourrha; that of China is principally consumed at home, though a good deal finds its way into this country.—*Southern Bivouac.*

400,000 Subscribers.

If we gave a column to the *Youth's Companion* Announcement, we could scarcely enumerate the attractions it promises for its sixty-first volume. We are not surprised that the Companion provides something of interest for every member of the family. The *Companion* is published weekly, and fully illustrated. Its subscription price is $1.75 a year, which, if sent now, will pay for the paper to January, 1888.

$1,000 Reward

for your labor and more can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, wherever your locality, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not required. All ages. Both sexes. All particulars free. Those who are wise will write at once and learn for themselves. Snug little fortunes await every worker.

In point of medicinal power and excellence *Hop Plasters* are far ahead of all others. 25 cts. All plasters are not a like. *Hop Plasters* afford relief and cure when other kinds are worthless.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Blair's Pills. Great English Goutand Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box $1.00; round, 50 cts.

Hints to Consumptives.

Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended if you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstructions, cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its near approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to make itself known—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, a much better, as a few do es of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you re far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody more or less. It originates in impure blood, and is aggravated by taking cold. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood.

"I had catarrh nine years, and suffered terribly with it. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the catarrh troubled me less, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured."—JANE HISEY, Lumberton, Clinton County, Ohio.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and think it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all with in my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth everything to me."—LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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